1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA 2 RICHMOND DIVISION 3 DONNA K. SOUTTER, 4 on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, 5 6 Plaintiffs, : Civil Action 7 : No. 3:10CV107 EQUIFAX INFORMATION SERVICES, : May 16, 2011 8 Defendant. : 9 10 11 COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF CONFERENCE CALL 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE 13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 14 15 APPEARANCES: (All via telephone) Leonard A. Bennett, Esq. 16 Matthew J. Erausquin, Esq. Consumer Litigation Associates, PC 17 3615-H Chain Bridge Road Fairfax, VA 22030 18 Dale W. Pittman, Esq. 19 The Law Office of Dale W. Pittman, P.C. 112-A W. Tabb Street 20 Petersburg, VA 23803-3212 21 Counsel for the Plaintiffs 22 23 DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2.5

```
2
    APPEARANCES: (Cont'd.)
 1
 2
    Barry Goheen, Esq.
    John A. Love, Esq.
 3
    King & Spalding
    1180 Peachtreet Street, NE
    Atlanta, GA 30309-3521
 4
    John W. Montgomery, Jr., Esq.
 5
    Montgomery & Simpson
    2116 Dabney Road, Suite A-1
 6
    Richmond, VA 23230
 7
              Counsel for the defendant
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

(The proceedings in this matter commenced at 1 2 10:00 a.m.) 3 THE COURT: Hello. 4 MR. BENNETT: Good morning, Judge. 5 6 THE COURT: Good morning. This is Soutter 7 against Equifax. Who's here for whom? MR. BENNETT: Judge, for the plaintiff this 8 9 is Leonard Bennett. Also on the line are Mr. Erasquin 10 and Mr. Pittman. 11 MR. GOHEEN: Your Honor, Barry Goheen, Tony 12 Love and I think Mr. Montgomery either is on or is 13 going to be on in just a moment for Equifax. THE COURT: All right. I gather the Fourth 14 Circuit has made no decision yet; is that correct? 15 MR. GOHEEN: This is Barry Goheen. That's 16 correct, Your Honor. 17 18 John, is that you? 19 MR. MONTGOMERY: This is John Montgomery. 20 I'm back on. 21 MR. GOHEEN: Thanks. 22 Your Honor, again, this is Barry Goheen. 23 That's correct, we have not received any word from the 24 Fourth Circuit. We did submit the Court's order of last week on Friday, but that's the last activity that 25

I'm aware of in the Fourth Circuit.

THE COURT: Well, I thought maybe they might do something last week because they were sitting last week. Sometimes they'll act on things like that while they're sitting. Well, I've read your status reports and your proposed class notices. Have you all had any further discussions on these notices?

MR. BENNETT: Judge, this is Len Bennett.

The answer to the question is we have not had any further discussions since the filings as to the notice. We have had further discussions that we continued even after the filings Friday, and then this morning Mr. Love and I have been back and forth regarding the generation of the class list.

The exchanges regarding the notice with the Equifax counters to our notice and then our revisions back, all that occurred Friday. So there has not been multiple rounds of exchanges regarding the notices in the way that there had with respect to the list.

MR. GOHEEN: This is Barry Goheen. Let me add to what Len was saying there. I think we're very close. We, as Len just suggested, we traded -- I guess Equifax sent a red line or proposed red line of suggested edits off of what the plaintiff had suggested earlier, and then, looks from what we're

able to tell, a lot of our suggestions were accepted.

A couple were not. But I think those are, you know, a couple that can either be worked out or we're very, very close on notice, I guess, is the point. I think probably Len would agree with that. I think we're pretty close.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. BENNETT: Judge --

THE COURT: I read what was filed with Equifax, and then I matched it up with what was filed in the Soutter filing, and the red line doesn't match what actually was filed. And just in a couple of places it looks like, for example, how does Equifax answer, it looks like that was picked up in what I have from Soutter. So it's been very hard for me to go through these things.

Where is the difference now in the notice?

MR. BENNETT: Judge, actually, the large is
in the (unintelligible) opening fold --

THE COURT: What? Wait a minute. We lost you. I don't know what's happened, Mr. Bennett, but something cut you off right in the middle of what you were saying. What?

MR. BENNETT: Sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: I asked you where is the

difference now using the Soutter filing that came with the Soutter status report?

MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir. The first paragraph right after the style of the case. For us, it begins, "If you resided in Virginia," and --

THE COURT: Who was snoring there?

MR. BENNETT: Probably everybody as I talk,

Judge.

But the defendant has really tried to just use the class definition, and we include the class definition later in the notice, but in that opening we followed the Federal Judicial Center's study and advice on really simplifying the introduction and heading. And so we have not legalized or whatever, if such a word existed, we have not tried to use overly complex language in our opening paragraph.

That's really the largest difference between the parties in the notices. There are some other differences, but that's the biggest one.

MR. GOHEEN: This is Barry Goheen. I would agree with that. That's probably the largest difference. I guess our view is it seems like right out of the box one would want to be advised of what exactly the class definition is as opposed to a paraphrasing of the definition, but I guess that's

just a difference maybe in philosophy.

I do think, however, on that point, the plaintiff's bolded text does not mention Equifax. It says, "If you resided in Virginia during the time frames or were subject to Virginia civil judgment."

It seems like you would at least want to disclose Equifax as the defendant even though, of course, the style of the case right above it does that.

THE COURT: Well, I agree with that. But I believe that the simplified notice, the more readable notice, is probably preferable. I don't see that it does any violence to the -- well, the problem that I'm having with the simplified notice is this. There are restrictions to Virginia courts and the time period, and I guess my reaction, Mr. Bennett, is that you ought to use the class notification, the class definition.

I understand what the Federal Judicial Center has done, but sometimes it's better to stay with the tested method. So I think you-all ought to use that.

Are there any other differences that you-all can't resolve immediately?

MR. GOHEEN: I think the other differences are defined as suggestions that Equifax made that were not put in. As far as we can tell, I think we're okay

with those not being put in. There were a couple of wordsmithing issues, and a couple of other things, but I don't think anything that Equifax would characterize as particularly significant. So I think anything further can be or will be worked out.

THE COURT: I do think this, Mr. Bennett.

The format used in the Equifax proposal, which puts

the class up and across the page instead of halfway

down, I think it makes it more readable if you set it

up their way.

MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir. I actually agree with that. Your Honor, one of the challenges is that we've not -- and it's not as if anybody has been sitting on their hands. I understand Equifax's counsel has been interacting with us every hour about the other issues we're working to resolve, but we have not focused as heavily on resolving the differences, and it's not because we don't think it's important, of course, it's just Equifax's resources have been diverted to our issues regarding the list.

THE COURT: Has the law firm representing Equifax diminished in size recently, Mr. Goheen?

MR. GOHEEN: Not the team devoted to this case, Your Honor. I think I'll tactfully answer it in that way.

THE COURT: Well, I guess there has been the other matter, hasn't there?

MR. GOHEEN: Maybe I'll defer on that if it's all right with the Court.

THE COURT: I think that's a prudent deferral.

MR. GOHEEN: Thank you, Your Honor.

In seriousness, the answer is no. Mr.

Bennett is correct. We have focused, very diligently, and I'm talking about both sides, Mr. Bennett and his team and our team, on trying to get schedule and get the class list issue, and this is just, you know, me talking, not trying to attribute anything to Mr.

Bennett. The notice is, obviously, very important, but the notice likely is not going to go out for some period of weeks just because the class list needs to be generated first. And I think that's what has had a lot of attention, most of the attention, by the parties. But having said that, I do think the notice is pretty much in its final stages at this point.

THE COURT: Let's get that agreed and tender a final notice. Get that done right away.

MR. GOHEEN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll have that done. Now, what's the problem with the class list? It says the

issue is whether Equifax will generate the list or be ordered to produce access to its general database so the plaintiffs' experts may generate the list. Who wants what and what are the considerations?

MR. BENNETT: Judge, the considerations are

THE COURT: First, who wants what? Mr.

Bennett, who wants what? Who is it that wants Equifax to generate the list and who is it that wants the expert of the plaintiffs to generate the list?

MR. BENNETT: I believe that both sides would want Equifax to generate the list. I'm not trying to be Bennettese, but all other things equal, the question is the timing restrictions that Equifax would impose in Equifax's cost demands with respect to its internal generation of those.

The parties, even just minutes before this status call, have exchanged again another draft internally of our proposed plan, and I believe, Your Honor, that if we had another 24 hours that the matter could be worked out.

We have compromised as to the timing restrictions, the length of time Equifax has wanted. It has been --

THE COURT: What is the length of time that

Equifax wants?

MR. BENNETT: Mr. Love or Mr. Goheen?

MR. GOHEEN: The time that we discussed with plaintiff and that we've agreed to with plaintiff subject to, of course, the Court's approval is by July 31 Equifax will provide 25 months of archive credit file data on consumer's meeting certain criteria.

And I agree with Mr. Bennett's comment that if we had another 24 hours, we could probably resolve the very narrow issues that remain, which primarily at this point based on this mornings' conversation, it's really one issue, which is the scope of plaintiff's counsels' access to the data that would be produced to the vendor that plaintiff eventually retains.

So we have negotiated, as Mr. Bennett said, literally every day and sometimes, you know, every hour to try to get this resolved, and we have it down to this one very narrow issue.

THE COURT: So you-all have agreed on how to handle the costs, what they are, and how they'll be handled?

MR. GOHEEN: The agreement there, Your

Honor -- this is Barry Goheen. The agreement there is
that the parties will or, I guess, Equifax would file

a motion for reimbursement or recoupment after those costs are incurred. In a sense, Equifax is advancing the cost with the right to move the Court for reimbursement and just essentially brief the issue with the plaintiffs and put that issue before the Court.

THE COURT: How much are the anticipated costs? Surely you-all have a feel.

MR. GOHEEN: We believe they'll be into the six figures to be sure, Your Honor.

MR. BENNETT: And, Judge, this is actually a point of disagreement. Our proposal and what I understood that we were agreeing to, and we're exchanging documents that would clarify that there isn't any such disagreement, is that this matter would be deferred. It isn't that we agree that they would have to petition the Court and that the Court will determine the amount of the costs.

We intend to oppose Equifax's entitlement to such costs on multiple bases, including that this is the path, that this method of generating the list is the path that Equifax has selected as opposed to the alternative of providing the data unfiltered to us at a less cost effective -- I mean, a more cost effective level.

So what we have done, and I understood one of the greatest concerns Equifax has, is not setting a public precedent about its willingness to incur such costs. So we suggested that they could paper it and document it, that they reserve, that Equifax reserves the right to seek such costs if there is such a right.

THE COURT: Is the that right, Mr. Love? Is that what you-all have agreed to?

MR. LOVE: That's not exactly how we view it, Your Honor. Our view is that Equifax would advance the costs and then reserve the right to seek those costs through a motion filed with the Court at a later date.

The plaintiff would not be precluded from asserting any objections to those costs, not just the amount of the costs, but these entitlement arguments that Mr. Bennett raised and those types of things.

It's fair game any arguments he wants to make.

THE COURT: What's the difference between what you said and what he said? I didn't see any based on what you just told me, but you-all have been talking about this a lot more than I have and understand the subtleties of your conversation. I didn't pick them up. What is it? What's the difference?

MR. GOHEEN: This is Barry Goheen. I do
think there's not a lot of difference. I think what
Mr. Bennett was saying, he must have interpreted what
I said as sort of a concession that there'll be some
payment, and if I suggested that, then I don't think
that's right. I think what Mr. Bennett said is
largely correct.

Equifax is reserving the right to make an appropriate motion with the Court for payment of those costs. Plaintiffs have reserved the right or if Equifax files such a motion, plaintiffs can object to the payment of any costs or make an entitlement argument.

THE COURT: You mean take the position that costs aren't allowed at all because of whatever reason?

MR. GOHEEN: Correct.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it sounds to me like you-all are in agreement on that. Get that straight.

Now, I am a little bit concerned about it being the 16th of May, and you-all are talking about 10 more weeks to generate a class list. All of June, all of July, and two weeks of May. That seems right long to me.

What's the situation there, Mr. Love? Why is it going to take so long?

MR. LOVE: Your Honor, we have had consultations with Equifax's computer programmers and technology experts who would be in charge of running this data. The July 31 date is actually, from Equifax's view, extremely conservative given all the steps that are required to produce this data.

They have provided to us a list of items that they have to go through in order to design the search, run the search, do quality and data assessment on the search, and all this for a very large number of consumers. Nothing like this has been done before and it's not something that can be done with the push of a button.

These searches are very complex and especially when you start narrowing it to the criteria, the specific criteria, like is done here. So that is what requires so much time. It's the design, the development, the implementation, the Q.A., it's a very time consuming and resource consuming process.

THE COURT: Mr. Bennett, if their database were turned over tomorrow to your expert, how long would your expert take to get it done?

1 Mr. Bennett, are you on the phone? 2 MR. BENNETT: I am, Judge. Sorry. I had mooted my phone. 3 THE COURT: No, you didn't moot your phone. 4 MR. BENNETT: I thought I did. 5 THE COURT: You muted your phone. 6 7 I'm sorry, Judge. I muted my MR. BENNETT: phone. 8 9 I do think that the middle of July if we had a third party do it -- we negotiated with Equifax that 10 11 it would produce this information on a rolling basis and, thus, it would not really slow down the process 12 13 of taking that data and matching it against the Virginia Supreme Court data as we go through this. 14 15 THE COURT: What do you mean producing it on 16 a rolling basis? MR. BENNETT: As Equifax searches and 17 compiles the list on a monthly tape basis, then we 18 19 would have that data to then run through our vendor. 20 THE COURT: But, according to Mr. Love, what 21 takes the time is not the actual running of the data, 22 it's the design of the system unless I misunderstood. 23 When do you expect the design of the system to be completed, Mr. Love? 24

MR. LOVE: It's both things, Your Honor. It

25

is not just the design of the system. It is also the running of the programs. And the design of the system does not take as long as the actual running, but the design takes a few weeks, and then the running takes the longer period of time. But I don't think that we've heard any estimate from any vendor because I don't know that any vendor has been retained yet.

So that's just complete speculation, whereas our people who do this every day or at least manage Equifax's data and design computer programs every day, they have very detailed estimates of how much time this would take.

THE COURT: Do you think it could all be done by the end of July?

MR. LOVE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. And you're in agreement with that, Mr. Bennett?

MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir, I am.

THE COURT: All right. Then I think we'll entrust it to Equifax to do it that way with this caveat: I would like to have someone from the law firm intimately involved in the process, someone like Mr. Goheen or Mr. Love, to follow through on a regular basis to make sure these people are not putting this project off for some other project, to make sure that

any problems are being addressed immediately, and that it's sorted out, and then I want the law firm to report regularly to Mr. Bennett so that if there's any problem, we don't come up with something on July 31 in the way of a request to have more time.

Is there any reason that can't be done, Mr. Goheen or Mr. Love?

MR. LOVE: No, Your Honor, we understand the Court and we will do exactly as Your Honor just outlined.

THE COURT: It has been my experience in having to deal with like problems in other settings that as a general proposition the people who handle IT departments see a lot of bugaboos that actually aren't bugaboos and are apprehensive where there's no need for apprehension and can end up spending a fair amount of time dithering over things that don't make a lot of difference, and it's for that reason that I have asked, and I tend usually to do this, to have an intimate involvement by the law firms so we make sure it's done.

On the other hand, I also have seen law firms create such problems that the IT people throw up their hands, pull out their hair, and want to shoot their lawyers. So I don't want anybody exposed to that risk

either. So you-all be reasonable while you're doing it.

All right. Now, what's the issue about access of class counsel to the -- what data is it we're talking about? Are you talking about the ultimate list generated or the underlying data or what?

MR. LOVE: No, Your Honor. This is Mr. Love. The issue is this: Equifax is going to produce a very large set of data to plaintiff's outside vendor yet to be named. And that large group of data will contain information about people who may or may not be in the class. If plaintiff's vendor through its search determines that people on the data from Equifax are in the class, Equifax doesn't have any problem with plaintiff's counsel having access to that information about the class members subject to appropriate security vetting and things like that.

It's the information about people who are not in the class that Equifax wants to restrict so that plaintiff's counsel does not have access to people who, though on the initial set of data, are not determined to be in the class by plaintiff's vendor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bennett.

MR. BENNETT: Judge, we don't have any

difficulty with that limitation and we've worked through that. I think both sides agree. That is, we would not have access to the pre-class list data.

THE COURT: Mr. Bennett, it sounds to me like from what you said and Mr. Love said you-all have agreed on this point; is that right?

MR. BENNETT: We have not entirely, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, then why not?

MR. BENNETT: Because there are two other reasons in which we would need to be able to interact with the vendor or the administrator. Number one is process by which the vendor would create the full protocol. So we're going to have raw data as we work it through and we debug the administrator's system to make sure that they are correctly generating a list. And I think the parties have talked about a sample. We have exchanged a proposal about that, and hopefully, again, within short order we would have agreed.

The second difficulty is that as this process is ongoing there will be some anomalies in which the administrator needs to seek feedback not just from us but from the defense counsel. So we have, as well, exchanged the process.

So, for example, if the administrator says,
"I have these files where the names appear in
different fields in Equifax systems, how shall I
handle these?" then the administrator needs to be able
to share that information with us.

And we don't, as I've explained, and certainly I think that they count on this explanation, to defendant's counsel, our expectation is the defendant would be involved in this process. So what we have suggested, and I think that Mr. Love's current draft is close, we just received real shortly before the call, is that there is -- a proposal will have an obligation to meet and confer about any such anomalies, and if they can be resolved, we would be asking Your Honor to just set in it the order, the notice order, sending those issues to a magistrate judge.

We certainly don't mind if Your Honor has it, but given the limitations on the district court dockets right now, the suggestion that the parties would be proposing, I think, is that if there are questions such as can Rust share the file of these 10 files that have stuck out, and we can't work it out, and we most certainly likely can, but then we would go to whatever magistrate judge Your Honor would task

with that for -- to sort that out.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it sounds to me like you-all are fairly close. I agree that in the process of making sure the system works, that counsel for the class has to have access to the information in order to do that, and that in cases of close calls or problems, the class counsel has to have access to that kind of information.

I also believe that in both instances counsel for Equifax has the right to know and understand what is happening and why the information is being given and why the information is given and to whom it is given and ought to all be able to work that out with a little bit of further drafting it sounds to me like. So let's work to get that done and to get that agreement tendered with a consent order forthwith.

We will agree that a magistrate judge will be assigned to handle the matter. Is there a magistrate judge assigned to settlement already?

MR. BENNETT: I believe Judge Dohnal had been assigned to settlement.

MR. GOHEEN: I believe it was Judge Lauck.

MR. BENNETT: All right. Judge Lauck.

THE COURT: In this case it might be best to let Judge Lauck actually handle the disagreements over

this issue, too, wouldn't it? Actually, I'll just assign it to Judge Dohnal and let him handle any disagreements. All right?

MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: When are we going to get these consent orders in here so we can get this all straightened out?

MR. BENNETT: I'll be optimistic and say tomorrow, but I would like if the Court could permit us to get them filed by close of business Wednesday.

THE COURT: All right. File them by close of business Wednesday. It looks be me like everything else has been sorted out.

Also file the revised notice with the statement that that's what you-all have reached by agreement.

The notice is not going to go out until there's a list anyway, but we'll have to cross the bridge about what to do if there's a list and the Fourth Circuit hasn't decided the issue, if and when that comes, because we sure don't want to send something out and have to issue a recall. That just creates confusion.

I really don't think the Fourth Circuit is going to have any trouble with this class definition

or the class certification, but if it does, that's all right, and we'll work through it. If I thought it was a close call, I would just slow the whole process down, but I don't think it is, and I think doing what you're doing is a useful and productive effort that will allow the matter to get litigated promptly.

So I expect to hear from you on Wednesday.

Is there anything else you-all need to take up? I
think your proposed schedule is fine.

MR. GOHEEN: Your Honor, this is Barry

Goheen. The Court when we were last on the phone with
the Court had mentioned working through the Court's
schedule with regard to trial. I don't know if
there's been an update on that from the Court's end or
not.

THE COURT: Well, we're looking to -- before the notice goes out, I'd like to have a trial date, at least a tentative trial date, but I think right now I still don't -- I need to know how long the trial would take. I need a reasonable estimate to know how long the trial will take. And I'm not sure we know that yet.

Also on the discovery, you can have the discovery you want, Mr. Bennett. That's all right. Just don't abuse it. Just because you have 45

interrogatories doesn't mean you have to use them all.

MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir. We understand that.

THE COURT: And you don't have to be abusive if it. And if I find there's a problem, Mr. Goheen will have access to the Court to reconsider the whole thing. So we're not going to worry about that.

How long before you think you'll be in a position for me to know how long this trial would take if it goes to trial?

MR. BENNETT: Judge, I understand the importance of setting aside the docket, but it may not be until after summary judgment that Your Honor has a full answer.

THE COURT: Well, I'm looking at sometime in the spring of next year for a trial date, but we'll just have to be flexible and wait and see. I think artificially setting a trial date is not necessary.

I guess right now what I can do is give you one date. I don't think it's going to take more than a week to try the case.

MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Right now I want you to -- let's see. The summary judgments will be in by the end of the year?

MR. GOHEEN: Yes, Your Honor.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: I'm looking for a calendar for next year. Let's look at the week of May the 15th tentatively for the trial. Just reserve that on your books so that we don't have any problems. How does that suit you-all? Anybody got any long-term plans that that will interfere with? MR. BENNETT: Judge, that's the best part about being in this docket. Plaintiff doesn't. MR. LOVE: That's fine, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Well, it avoids spring vacations and Mother's Day and all that kind of thing. MR. GOHEEN: That's the week that begins Monday, May 14, 2012? THE COURT: I thought it was the 15th, but maybe I was looking at the calendar wrong. Let me look and see what I did wrong. Yes, it's May 14. When is Mother's Day? It's the second Sunday in May, isn't it? MR. LOVE: Right. I think it would be the previous Sunday, I think, Your Honor, meaning the 13th.

THE COURT: Yes. Well, maybe we ought to do

May 1 then. Is that a problem for anybody?

MR. BENNETT: No, sir.

MR. GOHEEN: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Let's tentatively set the trial for the week of May 1, 2012. I'll issue an order that says it is done and it is tentatively set.

In fact, why don't you just redo -- well,

I'll just take what's in your schedule and put it into
a schedule that will take care of everything including
the tentative trial date, but realizing that we don't
know the dimensions yet, if there's a problem, we're
just going to have to be flexible. But now it's on
your book and mine and we can have something or not
depending upon what ultimately happens with a lot of
things that are to occur between now and then.

Is there anything else that you-all need to take up? Mr. Bennett?

MR. BENNETT: No.

THE COURT: Mr. Goheen?

MR. GOHEEN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, again, I appreciate the productive manner in which you-all have worked together trying zealously to advocate for your clients at the same time comporting yourselves in a highly professional way, and it has resulted in some decisions. And we'll just abide the events.

I don't remember whether the Fourth Circuit

hears any arguments on these motions or not. Does it usually, Mr. Bennett or Mr. Goheen? What do you all know?

MR. GOHEEN: I think it may be, in my experience, Mr. Bennett may have a different one, it's a case by case. Certainly not whether to grant the petition. There won't be an argument on that.

THE COURT: Yes, I've never known them to do an argument on whether to grant it. Am I wrong about that? Has that happened?

MR. GOHEEN: I've never heard of it before,
Your Honor. If it were granted, then I would say it's
probably a likelihood there might be a --

THE COURT: They usually put it on the calendar then, I think.

All right. Well, we'll just abide the event, and we're set up to go forward if they deny the petition. If they grant it, we'll just have to revisit what we're doing.

MR. GOHEEN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you all very much.

MR. BENNETT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Bye.

Case 3:10-cv-00107-REP Document 109 Filed 05/18/11 Page 29 of 29 PageID# 1341 (The proceedings were adjourned at 10:43 a.m.) I, Diane J. Daffron, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes. /s/ DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR, CCR DATE